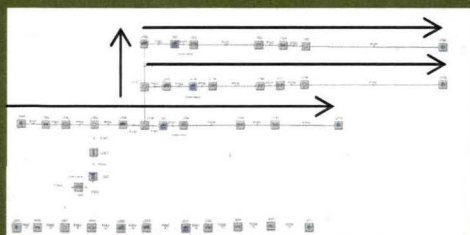


Liquid Hydrogen Regulated Low Pressure High Flow Pneumatic Panel AFT Arrow Analysis



Helium Operation

Pressure Drop Comparison

$$\text{friction factor } \frac{1}{\sqrt{f}} = 2 \log \left(\frac{3.7D}{\epsilon} \right)$$

$$\text{Velocity: } v = \frac{Q}{A}$$

Q is the actual flow rate of the fluid:

$$acfm = scfm \left(\frac{P_{standard}}{P_{actual}} \right)$$

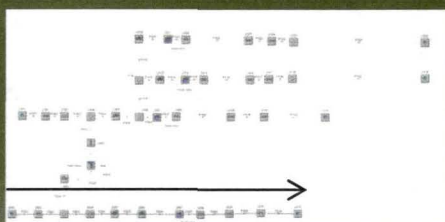
$$\text{pipe head loss: } h_L = f \frac{L}{D} \frac{v^2}{2g}$$

$$\text{component loss: } h_L = K \frac{v^2}{2g}; K = \frac{890.3D^4}{C_v^2}$$

Multiply the head losses by the density to get the delta pressure (psid).

$$P_{out} = P_{in} - \text{pipe loss} - \text{component loss} - \text{fitting loss} - \text{pump loss} - \text{elevation}$$

***Elevation, fitting (where the design is now), and pump losses assumed to be zero.



Hydrogen Operation



Helium Purge Operation



Failed Hydrogen Regulator

Project Definition: Design a high flow pneumatic regulation panel to be used with helium and hydrogen. The panel will have two circuits, one for gaseous helium (GHe) supplied from the GHe Movable Storage Units (MSUs) and one for gaseous hydrogen (GH₂) supplied from an existing GH₂ Fill Panel. The helium will supply three legs; to existing panels and on the higher pressure leg and Simulated Flight Tanks (SFTs) for the lower pressure legs. The hydrogen line will pressurize a 33,000 gallon vacuum jacketed vessel.

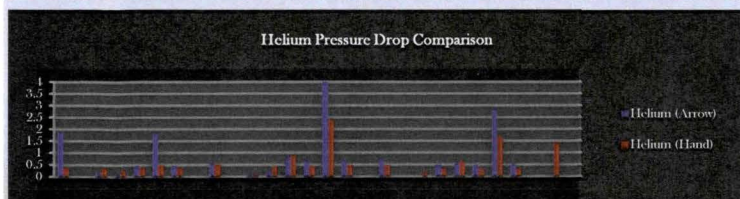
Parameters:

- 304/316 Stainless Steel Tubing
- Inlet Pressures: 2400 psig (GHe) & 4400 psig (GH₂)
- Set Pressures: 750 psig; 55 psig; 40 psig (GHe) & 95 psig (GH₂)
- Temperature assumed to start and end at 70° F

Outlet	Flow rate at maximum inlet pressure (scfm)	Flow rate at minimum inlet pressure (scfm)	Minimum Flow rate Requirement (scfm)
IRAS tank (GH ₂)	1050.0	1486	350.0
SFT LH2 (GHe)	478.3	304.7	150.0
SFT LO2 (GHe)	642.3	346.9	150.0
Panels 79K06988 & 80K55275 (GHe)	970.3	1354.6	350.0

Flow rate Results

- Failed Regulator - Used to validate relief valve size if the regulator fails open.



Temperature increases therefore pressure increases.